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☐	L8	(L7 and in vitro)	48
☐	L7	L4 and (drug selection)	54
☐	L6	(L4 and (drug selection) or (drug screening))	19107
☐	L5	L4 and (drug selection) or (drug screening)	19107
☐	L4	(androgen receptor mutation) and (anti-androgen) or (antiandrogen)	3631
☐	L3	(L2 and antiandrogen selection)	0
☐	L2	L1 and mutation and (drug selection)	40
☐	L1	(androgen receptor) and (anti-androgen) or (antiandrogen)	3881

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Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#52	Search **(androgen antagonist) and (screening) and (cell proliferation) and (in vitro)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	17:55:01	20
#48	Search **(androgen antagonist) and (screening) and (cell proliferation)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	17:54:43	46
#47	Search **(androgen antagonist) and (screening)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	17:44:05	138
#46	Search **joly-pharaboz and r2** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	13:41:57	2
#45	Search **joly-pharaboz** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	13:41:41	13
#43	Search **(Androgen Receptor) and (selection) and mutation and antiandrogen** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	13:03:41	2
#41	Search **(Androgen Receptor) and (selection) and mutation** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	12:52:16	17
#40	Search **(Androgen Receptor) and (selection) and mutation**	12:51:43	27
#36	Search **AR and (drug selection) and mutation**	12:48:42	12
#35	Search **AR and (drug selection)**	12:48:27	187
#34	Search **(AR and (drug selection)**	12:48:21	187
#23	Search **(AR gene mutation) or (AR mutation) and drug selection**	12:39:48	12
#20	Search **bentel and ar**	12:29:02	11
#19	Search **bentel**	12:28:52	105
#14	Search **antiandrogen and (androgen receptor mutation)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:45:59	60
#17	Search **antiandrogen and (androgen receptor mutation) and culture** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:34:36	1

#16	Search **LNCaP** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:34:14	1637
#13	Search **antiandrogen and androgen receptor mutation** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:29:03	60
#11	Search **AWS and mutation** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:28:06	3
#10	Search **AWS and antiandrogen and mutation** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:26:16	0
#9	Search **AWS and antiandrogen and androgen receptor mutation** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:26:03	0
#5	Search **antiandrogen drug and androgen receptor mutation and resistance** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:21:21	7
#3	Search **antiandrogen drug and androgen receptor mutation** Limits: **Publication Date to 2002/6/3**	11:18:38	34
#2	Search **antiandrogen drug and androgen receptor mutation**	11:18:15	67

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Apr 30 2007 04:56:27

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            $1.16    0.333 DialUnits File1
     $1.16  Estimated cost File1
     $0.18  INTERNET
     $1.34  Estimated cost this search
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  File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Oct
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S (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR (W) MUTATION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
          165969  ANDROGEN
         3289846  RECEPTOR
         1072816  MUTATION
             143  ANDROGEN(W)RECEPTOR(W)MUTATION
           15574  ANTIANDROGEN
      S1       8  (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR (W) MUTATION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
?

RD S1
      S2       4  RD S1  (unique items)
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TYPE S2/FULL/1-4

  2/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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11309067   PMID: 9111707
 Androgen receptor gene mutations in prostate cancer. Implications for
 disease progression and therapy.
  Culig Z; Hobisch A; Hittmair A; Cronauer M V; Radmayr C; Bartsch G;
Klocker H
  Department of Urology, University of Innsbruck, Austria.
  Drugs & aging (NEW ZEALAND) Jan 1997, 10 (1) p50-8, ISSN 1170-229X
--Print  Journal Code: 9102074
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article; Review
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Subfile:  INDEX MEDICUS
  Recent studies indicate that androgen receptors are present in all
histological types of prostatic tumours, in relapsed prostatic carcinomas
and in tumour metastases, even those obtained from patients in whom
endocrine therapy was unsuccessful. Several research groups have asked
whether structurally altered androgen receptors might be present in human
prostatic tumours. The first androgen receptor mutation in prostate cancer
was detected in the tumour cell line LNCaP. The frequency of androgen
receptor mutations in primary tumours of the prostate is relatively low. In
contrast, a high frequency of mutations has been reported in bone
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metastases from patients who did not respond to endocrine therapy. This fact may reflect genetic instability in these late tumour stages. Mutant androgen receptors detected in human prostate cancer cells are 'promiscuous receptors'; that is, they are activated not only by synthetic and testicular androgens, but also by adrenal androgens, products of dihydrotestosterone metabolism, estrogenic and progestagenic steroids, and even by nonsteroidal antiandrogens. Interestingly, the nonsteroidal antiandrogens hydroxyflutamide and nilutamide, but not bicalutamide, have been reported to have agonistic effects at mutant androgen receptors. It is speculated that the existence of androgen receptor mutations may explain, at least in part, the 'antiandrogen withdrawal syndrome': a temporary improvement in a subpopulation of prostate cancer patients following cessation of an antiandrogen from a therapeutic protocol. Further studies on androgen receptor alterations in prostate cancer should focus on metastatic specimens obtained from the late stages of this disease. (69 Refs.)

Tags: Male

Descriptors: *Mutation; *Prostatic Neoplasms--genetics--GE; *Receptors, Androgen--genetics--GE; Humans; Prostatic Neoplasms--therapy--TH; Receptors, Androgen--analysis--AN; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Structure-Activity Relationship; Tumor Cells, Cultured

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Receptors, Androgen)

Record Date Created: 19970508

Record Date Completed: 19970508

2/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

16983697 BIOSIS NO.: 200200577208

Abolition of hypertension-induced end-organ damage by androgen receptor blockade in transgenic rats harboring the mouse Ren-2 gene

AUTHOR: Baltatu Ovidiu; Cayla Cecile; Iliescu Radu; Andreev Dmitrii; Jordan Cynthia; Bader Michael (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Max-Delbrueck-Center for Molecular Medicine (MDC), Robert-Roessle-Str. 10, Berlin-Buch, D-13092, Germany**Germany

JOURNAL: Journal of the American Society of Nephrology 13 (11): p2681-2687 November, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 1046-6673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A sexual dimorphism in hypertension has been observed in both human and laboratory animal studies. The mechanisms by which male sex hormones regulate cardiovascular homeostasis are still not yet fully understood and represent the subject of this study. The possible involvement of androgen receptors in the development of hypertension and end-organ damage in transgenic rats harboring the mouse Ren-2 renin gene (TGR(mREN2)27) was studied. Male TGR(mREN2)27 rats were treated with the androgen receptor antagonist Flutamide starting at 4 wk of age. Also, an androgen receptor mutation (testicular feminization mutation (tfm)) was introduced in these rats by crossbreeding male TGR(mREN2)27 rats with tfm rats. The resulting offspring male rats that contain the tfm mutation are insensitive to androgens. Flutamide treatment or tfm mutation produced a significant attenuation of the development of hypertension. Besides a reduction in cardiac hypertrophy, urinary albumin excretion was blunted and no histologic characteristics of end-organ damage were observed in

the kidney after Flutamide treatment. Testosterone levels increased 15-fold after Flutamide treatment and 2.7-fold by the tfm mutation. Also, plasma estrogens and luteinizing and follicle-stimulating hormones were significantly increased. Plasma renin concentrations and activity but not plasma angiotensinogen were reduced. Our results indicate that androgens contribute not only to the development of hypertension, but even more importantly to end-organ damage in TGR(mREN2)27 rats.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9002-68-0: FSH; 13311-84-7: flutamide; 9015-94-5: renin; 58-22-0: testosterone
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Cardiovascular System--Transport and Circulation; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Molecular Genetics--Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: mouse (Muridae); rat (Muridae)--transgenic
ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: kidney--excretory system
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates ; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
DISEASES: end-organ damage--disease-miscellaneous; hypertension--vascular disease
MESH TERMS: Hypertension (MeSH)
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: FSH--hormone; LH {luteinizing hormone}--hormone; androgen receptor; estrogen--hormone; flutamide--antiandrogen-drug, hormone-drug; renin; testosterone--androgen
GENE NAME: mouse Ren-2 gene (Muridae)
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: sexual dimorphism; testicular feminization mutation
CONCEPT CODES:
03502 Genetics - General
03506 Genetics - Animal
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10067 Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids
10802 Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes
12512 Pathology - Therapy
14504 Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry
14508 Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology
15504 Urinary system - Physiology and biochemistry
17002 Endocrine - General
17014 Endocrine - Pituitary
22002 Pharmacology - General
22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae

2/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

06115287 Genuine Article#: XW121 Number of References: 32
Title: Similar clinical outcomes in African-American and non-African-American males treated with suramin for metastatic prostate cancer
Author(s): Bergan RC (REPRINT) ; Walls RG; Figg WD; Dawson NA; Headlee D; Tompkins A; Steinberg SM; Reed E
Corporate Source: NCI,DEPT CELL & CANC BIOL, BLDG 10, ROOM 12N226/BETHESDA//MD/20892 (REPRINT)

Journal: JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1997, V89, N9 (SEP)
, P622-628
ISSN: 0027-9684 Publication date: 19970900
Publisher: SLACK INC, 6900 GROVE RD, THOROFARE, NJ 08086
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: USA
Subfile: CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine;
Journal Subject Category: MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL
Abstract: African-American males have a higher incidence of prostate cancer than non-African-American males and an overall poorer prognosis. Environmental factors such as socioeconomic status and biological factors such as an increased frequency of androgen receptor mutation have been identified as causal. As androgen ablation therapy is ubiquitous in the treatment of metastatic prostate cancer, little information is available on clinical outcome independent of hormone therapy. Our experience at the Warren G. Magnusson Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health with the anticancer agent, suramin, offers the opportunity to study clinical outcome in patients treated with an agent whose tumoricidal activity is not dependent on androgen receptor function.

Clinical outcome was examined retrospectively in 43 patients treated on a single suramin-based protocol and evaluated as a Function of ethnic background. No significant difference in time to disease progression or survival was observed between African Americans (n=4) and the other 39 patients. These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that therapies that work through mechanisms independent of the androgen receptor may result in similar outcomes across ethnic groups.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: prostate cancer ; suramin ; African Americans ; ethnic groups ; clinical outcome
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): ANDROGEN RECEPTOR GENE; FLUTAMIDE WITHDRAWAL; WHITE MEN; GROWTH; BLACK; PROLIFERATION; ANGIOGENESIS; INHIBITION; CARCINOMA; MUTATION
Research Fronts: 95-0444 002 (METASTATIC PROSTATE-CANCER; SURAMIN THERAPY; ANTIANDROGEN WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME)
95-4637 002 (PROGNOSTIC FACTORS; CHILDRENS CANCER GROUP RANDOMIZED TRIAL; PROLONGED SURVIVAL; SUPRATENTORIAL PRIMITIVE NEUROECTODERMAL TUMORS)
95-0854 001 (SHORT TANDEM REPEAT LOCI; DNA TYPING; D1S80 POPULATION-DATA; STR MULTIPLEX SYSTEM; MODERN HUMAN ORIGINS)
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VELDSCHOLTE J, 1990, V173, P534, BIOCHEM BIOPH RES CO
VIJAYAKUMAR S, 1992, V1, P541, CANCER EPIDEM BIOMAR
WADE TP, 1992, V53, P195, J SURG RES

2/9/4 (Item 2 from file: 34)

05179738 Genuine Article#: VF423 Number of References: 79

Title: THE ANDROGEN RECEPTOR IN PROSTATE-CANCER

Author(s): TRAPMAN J; BRINKMANN AO
Corporate Source: ERASMUS UNIV ROTTERDAM,DEPT PATHOL,POB 1738/NL-3000 DR ROTTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/; ERASMUS UNIV ROTTERDAM,DEPT ENDOCRINOL & REPROD/NL-3000 DR ROTTERDAM//NETHERLANDS/

Journal: PATHOLOGY RESEARCH AND PRACTICE, 1996, V192, N7 (JUL), P752-760
ISSN: 0344-0338
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: NETHERLANDS
Subfile: SciSearch; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences
Journal Subject Category: PATHOLOGY

Abstract: The androgen receptor is a member of the family of nuclear receptors. In its activated form as an androgen receptor ligand complex (the ligand can either be testosterone or 5 alpha-dihydrotestosterone), the androgen receptor is able to regulate a specific expression of target genes. The androgen receptor is expressed at high levels in male reproductive tissues. Mutations in the androgen receptor gene are the molecular cause of the androgen insensitivity syndrome, which is characterized by an abcrrant male or an apparently female phenotype. Expansion of a CAG-repeat, encoding a polymorphic glutamine stretch is the cause of a rare motor neuron disease (Kennedy's disease).

Hormonal therapy is the treatment of choice for metastatic prostate cancer. Hormone refractory prostate tumors in general still express androgen receptor in a proportion of the late stage prostrate tumors, somatic mutations in the androgen receptor gene have been described. Mutations can result in diminished ligand specificity of the androgen receptor. Furthermore, it has been hypothesized that ligand independent mechanisms can also be involved in androgen receptor activation.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: PROSTATE CANCER ; ANDROGEN RECEPTOR ; MUTATION ; STRUCTURE ; FUNCTION
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: KERATINOCYTE GROWTH-FACTOR; STEROID-HORMONE RECEPTORS; GENE-MUTATIONS; DNA-BINDING; GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR; EPITHELIAL INTERACTIONS; FLUTAMIDE WITHDRAWAL; RESPONSE ELEMENT; LIGAND-BINDING; IMAGE-ANALYSIS
Research Fronts: 94-0655 003 (RETINOIC ACID RECEPTORS; RESPONSE ELEMENT SELECTIVITY; ISOFORM-SPECIFIC AMINO-TERMINAL DOMAINS DICTATE DNA-BINDING PROPERTIES OF ROR-ALPHA)
94-0980 001 (TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEAT EXPANSION IN NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE;

GENE LOCATION; MYOTONIC-DYSTROPHY MUTATION; NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS; FRAGILE-X LOCUS)
94-1169 001 (ANDROGEN RECEPTOR GENE; ALTERED C-MYC EXPRESSION IN PROSTATE-CANCER CELLS; NONISOTOPIC SINGLE-STRAND CONFORMATION POLYMORPHISM ANALYSIS)
94-4431 001 (METASTATIC PROSTATE-CANCER; ENDOCRINE COMBINATION THERAPY; TOTAL ANDROGEN BLOCKADE; NONSTEROIDAL ANTIANDROGEN NILUTAMIDE)

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    WOOSTER R, 1992, V2, P132, NAT GENET
    YAN G, 1992, V6, P2123, MOL ENDOCRINOL
    ZHOU Z, 1995, V9, P208, MOL ENDOCRINOL
    ZHOU ZX, 1994, V269, P3115, J BIOL CHEM
?


Set     Items   Description
S1          8   (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR (W) MUTATION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
S2          4   RD S1  (unique items)
?

S (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR) AND MUTATION AND ANTIANDROGEN
          165969  ANDROGEN
         3289846  RECEPTOR
           41932  ANDROGEN(W)RECEPTOR
         1072816  MUTATION
           15574  ANTIANDROGEN
      S3     293  (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR) AND MUTATION AND ANTIANDROGEN
?

S S3 AND (DRUG (4W) SELECTION) OR (DRUG (4W) SCREENING)
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processed  10 of  10 files ...
Completed processing all files
             293  S3
        10602543  DRUG
         1002715  SELECTION
            8801  DRUG(4W)SELECTION
        10602543  DRUG
          957656  SCREENING
          103981  DRUG(4W)SCREENING
      S4  103981  S3 AND (DRUG (4W) SELECTION) OR (DRUG (4W) SCREENING)
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S (DRUG (W) SELECTION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
Processing
Processed  10 of  10 files ...
Completed processing all files
        10602543  DRUG
         1002715  SELECTION
            3426  DRUG(W)SELECTION
           15574  ANTIANDROGEN
      S5       2  (DRUG (W) SELECTION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
?

RD S5
      S6       2  RD S5  (unique items)
?

TYPE S6/FULL/1-2

  6/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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16664990   BIOSIS NO.: 200200258501
 Assessment of indicators for hospital drug formulary non-adherence
AUTHOR: Fijn R (Reprint); Lenderink A W; Egberts A C G; Brouwers J R B J;
  De Jong-Van DenBerg L T W
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Medical Sciences and Pharmacy, Department of Social
  Pharmacy and Pharmacoepidemiology, University of Groningen, Antonius
  Deusinglaan 1, 9713 AV, Groningen, Netherlands**Netherlands
JOURNAL: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology  57 (9): p677-684
November, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0031-6970
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background: Translation of rational drug therapy into practice
  remains an international problem. Although pharmacotherapeutic treatment
  guidelines (PTGs) as managerial tools are favoured over hospital drug
  formularies (HDFs), the latter are still applied in most hospitals. HDF
  enforcement often leads to time-consuming consultation from the
  perspective of both pharmacy staff and prescriber. So far, research on
  HDFs has only been conducted outside Europe. Moreover, this research has
  only been descriptive. Straightforward indicators qualitatively
  characterising HDF non-adherence have never been assessed. Methods: A
  retrospective 1:1 case-control study was conducted across three general
  teaching hospitals. Non-HDF requests were compared with HDF requests.
  Data were multivariably analysed, considering patient, prescriber, drug,
  and HDF characteristics as possible indicators for non-adherence.
  Results: HDF adherence was almost universal across characteristics.
  Non-adherence was characterised by newly marketed drugs, drugs that were
  part of patients' pre-admission drug therapy, drugs with many fellow
  drugs within the drug group on the market, and drugs originating from a
  drug group for which the HDF was highly restrictive. Contrary to common
  perception, non-adherence was independent of medical specialty,
  therapeutic area, and patient characteristics. Conclusion: This research
  provides an epidemiological framework for hospitals (drug and
  therapeutics committees) for evaluating pharmacy data on HDF
  non-adherence. It can be used for educational tailor-made feedback to
  prescribers and for drug selection when the inclusion of newly marketed
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drugs is considered or HDF restrictiveness for certain drug groups is reconsidered. Moreover, it demonstrates the importance of a regional approach involving secondary and primary health care to establish continuity in seamless care of drug therapy.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 12794-10-4: benzodiazepines; 14797-55-8: nitrates; 148-79-8Q: statins; 79902-63-9Q: statins; 63-74-1: sulphonamides
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Hospital Administration--Allied Medical Sciences; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--female, male, patient
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists--adrenergic antagonist-drug, alpha-adrenergic antagonist-drug, autonomic-drug; antiandrogens--antiandrogen-drug; benzodiazepines--anxiolytic-drug, sedative/hypnotic-drug; beta-blockers--adrenergic antagonist-drug, autonomic-drug, beta-adrenergic antagonist-drug; biphosphonates; calcium channel blockers--calcium channel blocker-drug, cardiovascular-drug; corticosteroids--antiinflammatory-drug, immunologic-drug; nitrates; proton-pump inhibitors; statins--HMG CoA reductase inhibitor-drug, cardiovascular-drug, enzyme inhibitor-drug; sulphonamides--antidiabetic-drug, diuretic-drug, renal-acting-drug
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: rational drug therapy--therapeutic method
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: hospital drug formulary non-adherence; pharmacoepidemiology; pharmacotherapeutic treatment guidelines
CONCEPT CODES:
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10067 Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids
12512 Pathology - Therapy
22002 Pharmacology - General
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22010 Pharmacology - Cardiovascular system
22012 Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs
22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
22024 Pharmacology - Neuropharmacology
22026 Pharmacology - Psychopharmacology
22032 Pharmacology - Urinary system
37010 Public health - Public health administration and statistics
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

6/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

16204713 BIOSIS NO.: 200100376552
Combined androgen blockade in prostate cancer: Meta-analyses and associated issues
AUTHOR: Klotz L (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre, 2075 Bayview Avenue, North York, No. MG 408, Toronto, Ontario, M4N 3M5, Canada **Canada
JOURNAL: BJU International 87 (9): p806-813 June, 2001 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 1464-4096

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DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS:
  MAJOR CONCEPTS: Oncology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Urology--
    Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Pharmacology
  BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata,
    Animalia
  ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--male,  patient
  COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates;
    Vertebrates
  DISEASES: prostate cancer--neoplastic disease, reproductive system
    disease/male, urologic disease, treatment
  MESH TERMS: Prostatic Neoplasms (MeSH)
  CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS:   antiandrogen
  METHODS & EQUIPMENT: combined androgen blockade--drug selection,
    efficacy,  patient selection,  therapeutic method
  MISCELLANEOUS TERMS:   Meta-analysis
CONCEPT CODES:
  12512 Pathology - Therapy
  15506 Urinary system - Pathology
  16506 Reproductive system - Pathology
  22002 Pharmacology - General
  22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
  22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine
  24004 Neoplasms - Pathology, clinical aspects and systemic effects
  24008 Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
  86215 Hominidae
?


Set      Items   Description
S1           8   (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR (W) MUTATION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
S2           4   RD S1  (unique items)
S3         293   (ANDROGEN (W) RECEPTOR) AND MUTATION AND ANTIANDROGEN
S4      103981   S3 AND (DRUG (4W) SELECTION) OR (DRUG (4W) SCREENING)
S5           2   (DRUG (W) SELECTION) AND (ANTIANDROGEN)
S6           2   RD S5  (unique items)
?
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